



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The medical board is of opinion that cholera was epidemic during the week ended October 2, 1900. The opinion is based on the following grounds, noting, specially: (1) Whether the disease shows a tendency to increase or diminish. (2) How far this may be attributed to seasonal variations or other causes. (3) Whether the disease is confined to any particular quarter of the town or to any particular class of the population and whether these are in any direct local connection with the shipping and port. (4) Whether the disease shows general epidemic tendency to attack all classes alike. Cholera must still be considered mildly epidemic though the mortality has declined. There were 8 attacks more and 10 deaths less than the previous week. Cases have been reported from 22 out of 33 districts. The Hindus suffer most. There was no case among the European population. The harbor has not been affected. There were 3 deaths from native craft. The cause is due to climatic changes and poverty. It shows a tendency to decline.

Plague is still epidemic. There were 27 more attacks and 3 deaths less than last week.

Attached is a memorandum showing causes of 686 deaths recorded under all other diseases.

H. W. BOYD,
President of the Medical Board.
W. K. HATCH,
J. LEASK,
Members of the Medical Board.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, October 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 31, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On October 25, the steamship *Spartan Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 601 steerage passengers and 259 pieces of large and 859 pieces of small baggage; 104 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. There were also inspected 46 steerage passengers from Genoa.

On October 25, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 416 steerage passengers and 104 pieces of large and 376 pieces of small baggage; 63 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On October 26, the steamship *Ems* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 702 steerage passengers and 250 pieces of large and 850 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and seventy pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. There were also inspected 85 steerage passengers from Genoa.

On October 26, the steamship *Llanover* bound in ballast from New Orleans.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER.
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, November 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended November 3, 1900:

From yellow fever there were reported 11 cases and 12 deaths. There were no cases or deaths reported from smallpox. The mortality from all causes was 45.